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**INTERRUPT FOR AUTOMATIC TRACTION  
CONTROL VALVE FROM PARK BRAKE CIRCUIT**

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/403,684, filed August 15, 2002.

Background

[0002] The present invention relates to braking systems for large vehicles (e.g., trucks and buses). It finds particular application with antilock braking systems and automatic traction control systems used in conjunction with air-braked systems and will be described with particular reference thereto. It will be appreciated, however, that the invention is also amenable to other like applications.

[0003] It has become common for vehicles (e.g., commercial air-braked vehicles) to include an antilock braking system (ABS) and automatic traction control (ATC). These vehicles typically include wheel speed sensors, which generate signals for activating the ATC. It has been noticed, however, that under certain conditions, false sensor signals may cause the ATC to activate while the vehicle is parked. Activation of the ATC can override the park brake via anti-compounding plumbing or circuitry. Anti-compounding is a feature of air brake systems which avoids applying the spring actuated park brake and the air actuated service brakes at the same time. More specifically, activation of the ATC may, in turn, cause the park brake to be released, which may cause the vehicle to move (e.g., roll) unexpectedly. Such an event is undesirable if the vehicle is intended to be parked.

[0004] False sensor signals, which activate the ATC, may be caused from a variety of sources. For example, since wheel speed sensors are typically mounted on or near the vehicle wheels, vibrations transmitted through the tires are also transmitted to the wheels and, furthermore, to the wheel speed sensors. In this case, the wheel speed sensor may interpret the false signals as wheel movement. More specifically, the false signals may mimic those signals produced by the wheel when the vehicle is moving (and the wheel is rotating).

[0005] If an ATC control unit receives a signal from a wheel speed sensor that a drive wheel is moving and determines that the vehicle is stationary, the ATC control unit may determine that the wheel is slipping on, for example, ice. Therefore, the ATC control unit may activate an ATC process to compensate for the “slipping” wheel. More specifically, the ATC process may begin controlling the brake associated with the slipping wheel. Consequently, the ATC processor may cause the vehicle park brakes to be released via typical anti-compounding.

[0006] In one prior art system, a park brake status is communicated over a CAN-bus (e.g., J1939) to the ATC control unit for disabling the ATC. One drawback to this system is that it requires a CAN-bus and a processing unit including software for interpreting the park brake status signal communicated over the CAN-bus. Furthermore, such a system requires a communications link between the processing unit and the ATC control unit for disabling/enabling the ATC. The processing unit and software for interpreting the park brake status signal are not available on all vehicles.

[0007] The present invention provides a new and improved apparatus and method which addresses the above-referenced problems.

#### Summary

[0008] In one embodiment, an interrupt for an automatic traction control system includes a park brake control valve for controlling a park brake of a vehicle as a function of a park brake control pressure signal. A service brake control valve controls a service brake as a function of a service brake control pressure signal. A traction control valve communicates the service brake control pressure signal to the service brake control valve as a function of the park brake control pressure signal.

[0009] In one aspect, the park brake control pressure signal is communicated as the service brake control pressure signal when a traction event occurs.

[0010] In one aspect, the park brake is engaged when the park brake control pressure signal is less than an engage pressure level. Also, the park brake is released when the park brake control pressure signal is greater than a release pressure level.

[0011] In another aspect, an electronic control unit transmits an electronic control signal to the traction control valve as a function of whether the traction event is occurring. The park brake control pressure signal is communicated as the service brake control pressure signal as a function of the electronic control signal.

[0012] In another aspect, a wheel speed sensor communicates a speed of a wheel to the electronic control unit. The electronic control unit determines whether the traction event is occurring as a function of the wheel speed.

[0013] In another aspect, the traction control valve includes a solenoid. The traction control valve communicates the park brake control pressure signal to the service brake control valve as a function of a position of the solenoid. Also, the solenoid is positioned as a function of the electronic control signal.

[0014] In another aspect, a pressure switch communicates with the park brake control pressure signal. A electrical switch, set as a function of the first pressure switch, electrically communicates with the electronic control unit. A status of the electronic control unit is controlled via an electronic control signal transmitted from the electrical switch.

[0015] In another aspect, a pressure switch communicates with the park brake control pressure signal. A electrical switch, set as a function of the pressure switch, electrically communicates with the electronic control unit and the traction control valve. The electronic control signal is transmitted from the electronic control unit to the traction control valve when the switch is closed.

[0016] In another aspect, an electronic control signal, which is substantially equivalent to an electronic signal transmitted to the traction control valve when the traction event is not occurring, is sensed by the electronic control unit when the switch is open.

[0017] In another aspect, a pressure switch communicates with the park brake control pressure signal. An electrical switch, set as a function of the pressure switch, electrically communicates with the electronic control unit and a stop lamp. A status of the electronic control unit is controlled via an electronic control signal transmitted from the electrical switch.

[0018] In another aspect, a pressure protection valve communicates with the traction control valve and the park brake control valve. A check valve exhausts pressurized air from the traction control valve. The pressure protection valve opens when the park brake control pressure signal is above a predetermined level for communicating the park brake control pressure signal to the traction control valve. The pressure protection valve closes when the park brake control pressure signal is below a predetermined level. Also, pressurized air between the pressure protection valve and the traction control valve is exhausted via the check valve when the pressure protection valve is closed.

[0019] In another aspect, the park brake control valve is a spring relay valve.

[0020] In another aspect, the park brake control valve is a quick release valve.

[0021] In another embodiment, a traction control valve includes a first pressure input port communicating with a park brake control pressure signal, a second pressure input port communicating with an operator controlled pressure output, and an pressure output port communicating one of the first and second pressure input ports as a function of an operating state.

[0022] In another embodiment, a method for interrupting an automatic traction control system includes controlling a park brake of a vehicle as a function of a park brake control pressure signal applied to a park brake control valve. A service brake is controlled as a function of a service brake control pressure signal applied to a service brake control valve. The service brake control pressure signal is communicated from a traction control valve to the service brake control valve. The park brake control pressure signal is communicated as the service brake control pressure signal when a traction event occurs.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0023] In the accompanying drawings which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, embodiments of the invention are illustrated, which, together with a general description of the invention given above, and the detailed description given below, serve to exemplify the embodiments of this invention.

[0024] FIGURE 1 illustrates a braking system in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIGURE 2 illustrates a braking system in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIGURE 3 illustrates a braking system in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention;

[0027] FIGURE 4 illustrates a braking system in accordance with a fourth embodiment of the present invention; and

[0028] FIGURE 5 illustrates a braking system in accordance with a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of Illustrated Embodiment

[0029] With reference to **FIGURE 1**, a braking system **10** for a vehicle includes a park brake control valve **12** (park valve) and a spring brake valve **14**. In one embodiment, the park valve **12** is an operator controlled dash control valve integrated with a dashboard of a vehicle; also, the spring brake valve **14** supplies a specific, limited hold-off pressure to spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**. Although it is not illustrated in the figures, it is to be understood that the park valve **12** communicates with one or more sources of air pressure and spring brake valve **14** may communicate with other inputs.

[0030] The park valve **12** includes a push-pull control valve (not shown) for controlling the spring brakes (e.g., park brakes) **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** of a vehicle. The push-

pull control valve is selectively set by an operator of the vehicle for controlling the application and release of the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**. According to commonly accepted practice, an output port **20** of the park valve **12** supplies air pressure to an input port **22** of the spring brake valve **14** for releasing the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**; conversely, the output port **20** of the park valve **12** exhausts air pressure from the input port **22** of the spring brake valve **14** for engaging the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**. In other words, the park brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** are controlled as a function of a park brake control pressure signal, which is produced by the park valve **12**. Although it is contemplated in one embodiment that the park valve **12** is an MV-3 Dash Control Module and the spring brake valve **14** is an SR-1 Spring Brake Valve, which are represented by Bendix Commercial Vehicle Systems LLC part numbers 5004463 and 286834, respectively, it is to be understood that other parts having similar function and/or operation are also contemplated. It is also contemplated that two or more of the discreet devices shown, for example the spring brake valve **14** and spring relay **30**, could be combined into a single device performing essentially the same function.

[0031] An output port **24** of the spring brake valve **14** communicates with a first control port **26a** of a spring relay valve **30**. The spring relay valve **30** functions as a relay station for speeding up the application and release of the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**. In addition to the control port **26a**, the spring relay valve **30** also includes a second control port **26b**, a supply port **31**, and delivery ports **34a, 34b**. The supply port **31** receives pressurized air from a plurality of air reservoir tanks **36a, 36b** (e.g., two (2)) via a double check valve **40**. The reservoir tanks **36a, 36b** receive pressurized air from a compressor (not shown).

[0032] An operator causes the park brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** to be released via the park valve **12**. More specifically, the operator moves the push-pull control valve on the park valve **12** to a position for causing air pressure to build above a spring brake release pressure at the output port **20**. The air pressure at the output port **20** (e.g., the park brake control pressure signal) is communicated to the input port **22** of the spring brake valve **14** and a first supply port **42a** of a traction control valve **44**. The traction control valve **44** also includes a

second input port **42b**, which communicates with a first delivery port **46a** of an operator controlled pressure valve **50** (e.g., a treadle valve). In one embodiment, the traction control valve **44** includes a solenoid, which is selectively set to a plurality of positions (e.g., two (2)) as a function of an electrical signal (electronic control signal) received at a control port **52** from an external control unit (see ECU **60** discussed below). In one position, the solenoid is set so that the first supply port **42a** communicates with a delivery port **54**; in a second position, the solenoid is set so that the second supply port **42b** communicates with the delivery port **54**.

[0033] When pressure above a predetermined level is present at the input port **22** of the spring brake valve **14**, the spring brake valve **14** communicates a specific, limited hold-off pressure to the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** via the spring relay valve **30**. More specifically, the specific, limited hold-off pressure is communicated from the output port **24** of the spring brake valve **14** to the first control port **26a** of the spring relay valve **30**. The pressure at the delivery ports **34a, 34b** is a function of the pressure at the first control port **26a**. The pressure at the delivery ports **34a, 34b** of the spring relay valve **30** is communicated to the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d**. Consequently, the spring brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** are released.

[0034] Sensors **56a, 56b** monitor the rotational speeds of respective wheels (not shown). The sensors **56a, 56b** transmit electronic signals, which represent the respective wheel speeds, to an electronic control unit (ECU) **60**. In one embodiment, the ECU **60** is an antilock brake system/automatic traction control (ABS/ATC) unit. However, other types of ECUs are also contemplated. The ECU **60** interprets the signals from the sensors and determines whether a traction event is occurring. In other words, a status of the ECU **60** is set as a function of the traction event. A traction event occurs, for example, when a difference between the rotational rates of the wheels is greater than a predetermined amount. However, as discussed above, the ECU **60** may incorrectly determine that a traction event is occurring when, for example, one or both of the sensors **56a, 56b** receives vibrations.

[0035] When a traction event is not occurring (e.g., during normal operation), the ECU 60 transmits a corresponding electrical signal to the control port 52 of the traction control valve 44 for causing the second input port 42b to communicate with the output port 54. Alternatively, it is also contemplated that the ECU 60 only transmits an electrical signal to the control port 52 during a traction event and, furthermore, that the ECU 60 does not transmit any electrical signal to the control port 52 during normal operation. In the state when a traction event is not occurring (e.g., during normal operation), pressure is applied from the first delivery port 46a of the treadle control valve 50 to the first control port 32a of the service relay 34 via the traction control valve 44. When service brake control pressure signals at either the first input port 32a or a second input port 32b of the service relay 34 is above a predetermined level, the service relay 34 delivers pressure from a supply port 64 to delivery ports 66a, 66b, 66c, 66d for delivering pressure to the service brakes 70a, 70b, 70c, 70d via modulators 72a, 72b. Therefore, the service brakes are controlled as a function of the service brake control pressure signal.

[0036] When the ECU 60 determines a traction event is occurring, the ECU 60 transmits a corresponding electrical signal to the control port 52 of the traction control valve 44 for causing the first input port 42a to communicate with the output port 54. As discussed above, an air pressure is present at the first input port 42a only if the parking brakes are in a released state. Therefore, the pressure at 42a is transmitted to the output port 54 and the first control port 32a of the service relay valve 34 during a traction event. The pressure at the first control port 32a causes the service relay valve 34 to deliver pressure to the service brakes 70a, 70b, 70c, 70d via the modulators 72a, 72b. The ECU 60 causes the modulators 72a, 72b to modulate the air delivered to the service brakes 70a, 70b, 70c, 70d during the traction event.

[0037] Alternatively if the parking brakes 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d are engaged during a traction event, no pressure is present at the first input port 42a of the traction control valve 44. Therefore, even though the ECU 60 causes the first control port 42a of the traction control valve 44 to communicate with the delivery port 54, no pressure is present at the delivery port 54 to be transmitted to the first control port 32a of the service relay valve 34.



Consequently, no pressure is delivered to the modulators **72a, 72b** or the service brakes **70a, 70b, 70c, 70d**. Furthermore, no pressure is present at the output port **66a** of the service relay valve **34**, which communicates with the second control port **26b** of the spring relay valve **30** to prevent compounding. Because no pressure is present at the first input port **42a** of the traction control valve **44** when the park brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** are engaged, a traction event does not cause the park brakes **16a, 16b, 16c, 16d** to be released.

[0038] As described above, the park valve **12** and the traction control valve **44** act together to interrupt a traction event when the park brakes are engaged.

[0039] **FIGURE 2** illustrates a second embodiment of the present invention. For ease of understanding this embodiment of the present invention, like components are designated by like numerals incremented by 200. Therefore, the park valve of **FIGURE 2** is referenced as **212**.

[0040] With reference to **FIGURE 2**, the first input port **242a** of the traction control valve **244** communicates with the output port **224** of the spring brake valve **214**. Therefore, as in **FIGURE 1**, an air pressure below the predetermined engage level is present at the first input port **242a** when the park brakes **216a, 216b, 216c, 216d** are engaged. Furthermore, an air pressure above the predetermined release level is present at the first input port **242a** when the park brakes **216a, 216b, 216c, 216d** are released. The operation of the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 2** is similar to the operation of the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 1**.

[0041] **FIGURE 3** illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention. For ease of understanding this embodiment of the present invention, like components are designated by like numerals incremented by 400 with respect to the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 1** while new components are assigned new reference numerals.

[0042] With reference to **FIGURE 3**, the output of the park valve **414** communicates with the input port **442a** of the traction control valve **444** and an input port **80** of a quick release valve **82**. In the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 3**, it is contemplated to use a QR-1C Quick Release Valve, which is represented by Bendix Commercial Vehicle Systems

LLC part number 289714. However, other types of quick release valves are also contemplated. As in **FIGURE 1**, an air pressure below the predetermined engage level is present at the first input port **442a** when the park brakes **416a**, **416b**, **416c**, **416d** are engaged. Furthermore, an air pressure above the predetermined release level is present at the first input port **442a** when the park brakes **416a**, **416b**, **416c**, **416d** are released. The operation of the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 3** is similar to the operation of the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 1**.

[0043] **FIGURE 4** illustrates a fourth embodiment of the present invention. For ease of understanding this embodiment of the present invention, like components are designated by like numerals incremented by 600 with respect to the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 1** while new components are assigned new reference numerals.

[0044] With reference to **FIGURE 4**, first, second, and third pressure switches **90**, **92**, **94**, respectively, communicate with the air pressure at the output port **620** of the park valve **612**. First, second, and third electrical switches **100**, **102**, **104** are controlled as a function of the pressure switches **90**, **92**, **94**, respectively. In the illustrated embodiment, the electrical switches **100**, **102**, **104** are incorporated into the pressure switches **90**, **92**, **94**; however, it is to be understood that other embodiments including other arrangements of pressure switches **90**, **92**, **94** and electrical switches **100**, **102**, **104** are also contemplated. A fourth electrical switch **106** is referred to as an automatic traction control disable switch and is controlled by the vehicle operator. A fifth electrical switch **110** is open when a stop lamp is illuminated (e.g., when the pedal **662** is pushed by the operator) and closed when the stop lamp is not illuminated or vice versa. Furthermore, the first supply port **642a** communicates with the reservoir **636a** instead of the output port **620**.

[0045] When the pressure at the park valve **612** is above the predetermined release level, the first pressure switch **90** causes the first electrical switch **100** to close and connect a power source ( $V_{cc}$ ) to the ECU **660** if the fourth electrical switch **106** is normally closed by the operator. Otherwise, if the pressure at the output port **620** of the park valve **612** is below the predetermined engage level, the first pressure switch **90** causes the first electrical switch

100 to open, thereby disabling the ECU 660. Consequently, a signal indicating that a traction event is occurring cannot be transmitted to the traction control valve 644. It is to be understood that other embodiments, including other arrangements of a automatic traction control disable switch and a pressure switch, which is controlled by pressure in the park brake system, are contemplated.

[0046] Alternatively, if the pressure at the output port 620 of the park valve 612 is above the predetermined release level, the second pressure switch 92 causes the second electrical switch 102 to close and connect the power source (Vcc) to the ECU 660 if the stop lamp is not illuminated (i.e., if the fifth electrical switch 110 is closed). Consequently, a signal indicating that a traction event is occurring may be transmitted to the traction control valve 644. Otherwise, if the pressure at the output port 620 of the park valve 612 is below the predetermined engage level, the second pressure switch 92 causes the second electrical switch 102 to open and disconnect the power source (Vcc) from the ECU 660 regardless of whether the stop lamp is illuminated. In this state, a signal indicating that a traction event is occurring cannot be transmitted to the traction control valve 644. It is to be understood that other embodiments, including other arrangements of a stop lamp switch and a pressure switch, which is controlled by pressure in the park brake system, are contemplated.

[0047] Alternatively, if the pressure at the output port 620 of the park valve 612 is above the predetermined release level, the third pressure switch 94 causes the third electrical switch 104 to close, thereby allowing electrical control signals to be transmitted from the ECU 660 to the traction control valve 644 during a traction event. Otherwise, if the pressure at the output port 620 of the park valve 612 is below the predetermined engage level, the third pressure switch 94 causes the third electrical switch 104 to open, thereby preventing electrical control signals from being transmitted from the ECU 660 to the traction control valve 644. In this state, it is also contemplated to have the third electrical switch 104 electrically connected to an equivalent resistance 112 sensed by the ECU 660 to avoid any faults from occurring in the ECU 660 from an open circuit. The equivalent resistance is substantially equal to a resistance sensed by the ECU 660 from the traction control valve 644. It is to be understood that other embodiments, including other arrangements of a

traction control valve and a pressure switch, which is controlled by pressure in the park brake system, are contemplated.

[0048] It is to be understood that although the pressure switches **90, 92, 94** are illustrated in **FIGURE 4** as being connected to the output port **620** of the park valve **612**, it is to be understood that the switches **90, 92, 94** may, in other embodiments, be connected to the output port **624** of the spring brake valve **614** or to the input port **642a** of the traction control valve **644**.

[0049] **FIGURE 5** illustrates a fifth embodiment of the present invention. For ease of understanding this embodiment of the present invention, like components are designated by like numerals incremented by 800 with respect to the embodiment illustrated in **FIGURE 1** while new components are assigned new reference numerals.

[0050] With reference to **FIGURE 5**, the output port **820** of the park valve **812** communicates with a valve **120**, which includes a protection valve **122** (e.g., a pressure protection valve) and a check valve **124** (e.g., a one-way check valve). More specifically, the output port **820** communicates with an input port **126** of the protection valve **122** and an output port **130** of the check valve **124**. When the vehicle operator sets the park valve **812** to release the park brakes, pressure above the predetermined release level is present at the input port **126** of the protection valve **122**, thereby causing the protection valve **122** to open. When the protection valve **122** is open, air pressure flows freely to the first input port **842a** of the traction control valve **844**. Therefore, as discussed above with reference to **FIGURE 1**, pressure is present at the output port **854** of the traction control valve **844** during a traction event.

[0051] When the vehicle operator sets the park valve **812** to engage the park brakes, pressure below the predetermined engage level is present at the input port **126** of the protection valve **122**, thereby causing the protection valve **122** to close. When the protection valve **122** is closed, air pressure at the first input port **842a** is exhausted via the check valve **124**. Therefore, as discussed above with reference to **FIGURE 1**, no pressure is present at the output port **854** when the park brake is engaged.

[0052] While the present invention has been illustrated by the description of embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention, in its broader aspects, is not limited to the specific details, the representative apparatus, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or scope of the applicant's general inventive concept.